

AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

The Surveyor-General's Schedule—State Products for 1880—Shall We Have a Flood?—Etc.

Surveyor-General Shanklin has issued a pamphlet containing a schedule of the various agricultural products of the several counties of the State, compiled from the reports of the County Assessors made to him for the year 1880. The schedule shows that these reports of the Assessors are more general and complete, and we think more correct, too, than they have ever been in any preceding year. Every county in the State is represented in the schedule, excepting only Solano. The county of Alameda has Township Assessors, and two out of the six townships into which the county is divided are not represented. The county of Placer has District Assessors, and one of the districts of the three into which the county is divided is unrepresented. A review of this schedule will give a very good idea of the agricultural condition of the State, and will show that a mixed agriculture is becoming more general than in former years. While the leading product is wheat, the schedule shows that a very large amount of barley, oats, and corn are produced, and that the cultivation of the last named grain is becoming more general year by year. Another important fact is developed by the schedule, viz.: that wheat culture is gaining rapidly in the southern coast counties, where until a few years past it had been supposed that wheat could not be successfully and profitably grown. It will be seen also that the dairy industries—the production of butter and cheese—are engaged in quite generally in all sections of the State, and that the product of these articles is assuming large proportions. The number of bushels of wheat produced in that year as per schedule was 36,942,622. Assuming that Solano county produced 1,057,578 bushels, which we consider a low estimate, and we have in round numbers 38,000,000 bushels as the wheat product of the State for that year. These figures correspond very nearly with estimates that have been made by dealers, based upon commercial transactions, and may therefore be assumed as being approximately correct.

An examination of the product of the several counties gives some instructive features of this leading industry. Colusa county leads all others in the quantity produced, that county being credited with 7,504,579 bushels, while the county of San Joaquin comes next, having 4,956,529 bushels set opposite her name; and Yolo comes in third, 3,863,000 bushels. Thus it will be noticed that Colusa is set down as having produced almost as much as the two next highest counties. The three next highest are: Fresno, 3,780,750 bushels; Sacramento, 3,608,896 bushels; and Santa Clara, 2,520,436. Two other counties are credited with over 2,000,000 bushels each, viz.: Sutter, 2,065,355, and Butte, 2,044,204 bushels. Five others produced over 1,000,000 bushels each—Contra Costa, 1,938,040; Monterey, 1,665,000; Tehama, 1,500,000; Tuolumne, 1,490,000; and Alameda, 1,294,204. Ten other counties are over 1,000,000 bushels each—Lassen, 1,012,200 bushels; San Pe. 1., 780,000 bushels; Sonoma, 754,418 bushels; San Mateo, 750,000 bushels; Santa Barbara, 737,068 bushels; San Luis Obispo, 635,324 bushels; Napa, 620,761 bushels; Mendocino, 365,000 bushels; Yolo, 559,000 bushels; and Placer, 530,943 bushels. It will be noticed that in this last list are four south coast counties that heretofore have produced only small amounts of wheat. Of barley, the whole produce of the State was 13,430,000 bushels, and the whole produce of export demand for barley, but little over the necessities for home consumption is produced. The counties producing the largest number of bushels of barley are: Alameda, 2,921,000 bushels; San Joaquin, 1,915,750 bushels; Sacramento, 963,600 bushels; Colusa, 765,357 bushels; San Mateo, 750,000 bushels; Napa, 600,000 bushels; Santa Clara, 654,310 bushels; Los Angeles, 629,000 bushels; Contra Costa, 521,400 bushels; San Luis Obispo, 492,000 bushels; San Joaquin, 492,000 bushels; and Tehama, 400,000 bushels, making twelve counties that produce a half a million bushels or over. Indian corn is the next leading grain produced in the State. But the produce is very small, being produced in two counties, the whole produce of which is 1,271,393 bushels. These counties are Los Angeles and Sonoma. The latter produced 1,077,175 bushels, and the former 1,07,000 bushels. The two counties producing the most Indian corn are: Los Angeles, 148,000 bushels; Sacramento, 145,400 bushels. Of oats we produce but a small amount. Barley being used in this State is in small demand, and this probably accounts for the small amount produced. The State was but 2,711,393 bushels. In this grain Humboldt county takes the lead, having produced in 1880 295,756 bushels. San Mateo comes next with 290,500 bushels. Oats do not do well in the State, and in those counties where we find the mountain and coast counties taking the lead in this grain, Plumas produced 60,000; Shasta, 70,000 bushels; Sacramento, 60,000 bushels; Inyo, 29,000 bushels; Shasta, 38,000 bushels; Lassen, 30,000 bushels; and Alpine, 41,000 bushels; San Luis Obispo, 75,478 bushels; Mendocino, 23,000 bushels; while Colusa is credited with but 2,700 bushels, and Yolo with none. 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THE WAYS OF THE WORLD.

BY JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

CHAPTER XI.

THE COVENANT OF FRIENDSHIP.

Dr. Archer found Christina Uhler still weak, and slightly troubled with nausea, the next afternoon, but, naturally, much better in mind and body than she had been the evening previous. She had slept, with few interruptions, for fifteen or sixteen hours, and had been vainly urged by Nora, who had placed herself at the side of the lounge on which she lay, to take some solid food. She was, as may be inferred, very glad to see him whom she pronounced "the best man in the world."

To this the doctor replied, "You must not make me ridiculous, Christina, by your praise, because I happen not to be another Philip Royden."

She told him her whole story, from her earliest recollection, so ingenious a manner that he was even more struck than he had been, the night before, with her goodness and her innocence. There was a charming simplicity about her which enabled him to see how she would viciously attract a man like Philip Royden, because he could so readily deceive her, after once gaining her confidence. She still believed she had been very wicked, and that there could be nothing but misery in store for her, despite Archer's declaration to the contrary.

"I shall never be respected any more," she said; "I've been stained, and the stain can never be effaced. What man, or what woman will look upon me now as they would have done, had I not sinned?"

"Many of the little world, the truly moral world, Charles Archer, for one, you may rest assured."

"Ah, doctor, most noble as you are, you would be more generous in theory than you could afford to be in fact. Even you would not, could not, treat me now as you might have done before—before it."

"Wouldn't I? Then I am a humbug and a poltroon. I despise a man who assumes what he won't live up to."

"Suppose, my good doctor—it is merely a supposition, you know—that you were in love with me, and wished to marry me. You would learn all at once what had happened. Can you believe you would marry me then?"

"You're putting the case strongly, Christina, and it should be put, for a test of sincerity. Give me a few moments to reflect, that I may answer conscientiously." In less than a minute he added: "This is my answer, Christina Uhler: I am ready to take you as my wife before all the world, before both worlds, the big as well as the little one. Will you take me?"

"Great heavens, you are not in earnest! I must be dreaming again. O doctor, doctor, what are you, angel, man or devil?" She seized his hand and covered it with kisses and tears.

"I am in most earnest, Christina. I am not aware that I have ever been quite so much in earnest as I am at this moment."

"And you do not love me either; you have not known me twenty-four hours."

"No, Christina, I do not love you, as love is generally understood—at least not now. What I may do, it is impossible to tell. I have the deepest pity, the greatest sympathy for you. I wish to protect you, to keep you from harm, and the best as well as the safest way to do this is to make you my wife. Will you accept me?"

She again clasped his hand, but uttered no word. Evasion rendered her speechless. She rolled from the lounge before he could prevent her, and sank on her knees at his feet. She made a lovely and touching picture, her deep blue eyes gazing up into his with an expression of worship through streaming tears. Her yellow hair—soft, shining, copious—unloosened by her sudden movement, had fallen over her graceful shoulders, down to her waist. Her wrapper, though loosely cut, disclosed the curve of her fine figure; her innocent face was so eloquent, and her whole attitude so natural, yet so attractive, so perfectly pictorial indeed, that Archer, with whom love of beauty was intuitive, permitted her, so lost was he in admiration, to remain for nearly a minute at his feet. But, recovering from his esthetic trance, he lifted the girl in his arms and placed her again on the lounge, saying: "You should not kneel to me, Christina. It seems like a sarcasm; it puts me to shame."

"It is natural for women to kneel where they worship. You are so good that you appear to me like a god."

"You do not know me, my dear child. The divine does not belong to me. I have never realized more thoroughly than now how very human I am."

"It is a divine humanity, then, doctor; for you have offered to marry me from mere pity, and such pity is more divine than human."

"I pity you, Christina, from my innocent soul; but I have not named pity as my motive for asking you to be my wife."

"You're too delicate for that. I'm a woman and need not be told. Woman's instinct reveals to her more than words ever can."

"And then you won't have me, Christina?"

"I beg you, doctor, not ask me any more. I'm not very strong now, as you know. But—but—and she paused before she continued: "No, no, a thousand times no! If I loved you with all the love of a world of women, I would not allow myself to become your wife. I would not take advantage of your generosity. If I were weak enough to yield, I should always bitterly regret my yielding."

"But, Christina—"

"Do not tempt me," she cried passionately. "You have proved your sincerity as I did not believe man could or would. I am so grateful to you, so very, very grateful, that I would give my life—but that would be little—to serve you. I cannot make you happy; but I would not make you wretched. I will try to think, as you are kind enough to say, that I am unfortunate, not really wicked."

"One thing you will permit me to be, Christina—your friend."

"I am afraid I am not strong enough to do without your friendship. You tell me that I must live, and to live now, as if you were not in the world, would doom me constant wretchedness."

greeted him flippantly, if not insolently, with, "How are you, Archer, old boy?"

Archer did not reply; he intended to out him; but his intention seemed to have escaped notice. Changing his purpose, as abruptly as unaccountably, he decided to stay a little longer.

Stepping into the smoking-room, he sat down and lighted a cigar, and was pursuing the subject that engrossed him, when Philip Royden, Edward Wilkinson, Frederick Comstock and two others sauntered in. While they were blowing smoke through their nostrils, they resumed, as it seemed, a previous conversation on eating. They were addicted to sensual topics, and their remarks showed their familiarity with it. They were debating about the best restaurants; they asserted that New York was the only city on this continent where one could always be sure of a decent dinner or breakfast; but that Delmonico's, the Brunswick or Pinard's couldn't be ranked with the Cafe Riché, the Maison Dorée or Vachette-Brebant's, or many other restaurants of Paris. From this they proceeded to talk of table manners and of men of delicate palate, mentioning a number of their acquaintances as examples.

It was observed that they adjudged the grade of gentlemen to those who spent money freely, and who could determine at a glance a proper menu. A certain Martin Henderson was under discussion, when Royden said, "Henderson would be a gentleman if he didn't frequently drink Burgundy with fish."

"That's a fine point," laughed Wilkinson; "but it's well taken. I agree with you, Royden."

"Suppose he should drink sherry with fish," suggested Comstock; "would that lessen or increase his claim to being a gentleman?"

Goodwin was an indigent as his friend had been at Royden's licentiousness and treachery, and pronounced the doctor's proposal of marriage to Christina the quintessence of romantic chivalry, but somewhat offensive to Archer, who had been obliged to exercise self-control not to denounce Royden for his flagrant snobishness, for which he was notorious.

Having finished his cigar, he rose to go. The movement drew the attention of Royden. He evidently had noticed the cut of his tail, though it is very difficult. I am only eighteen; I've never had a friend before, one like you at least, and maybe I don't know how to treat a friend. But I'll agree. I believe that you won't and can't do me any wrong. I'm your true friend now; doctor; you shall be mine; and I am more grateful to you than I can ever tell."

"But about our covenant of friendship, Christina?"

"Must I decide at once?" she asked after a little reflection. "I must? Then I will, though it is very difficult. I am only eighteen; I've never had a friend before, one like you at least, and maybe I don't know how to treat a friend. But I'll agree. I believe that you won't and can't do me any wrong. I'm your true friend now; doctor; you shall be mine; and I am more grateful to you than I can ever tell."

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"Now stop, stop," she said, again raising her hand sportively; "I will not listen to any abuse of you, even from your own lips."

"I'm aware," said Archer, "that ninety-nine men out of a hundred would consider it extreme folly. It is not I, know, the part of worldly wisdom; but, under those conditions, there was nothing else to do; and you, Oscar, situated as I was, I suspect, imitate my example."

"Would I? Well, I'm pretty hard to tell what a man will or won't do when put to it. But what course do you intend to adopt in regard to the choking of Royden?"

"It is for him to act, not for me. I suppose that he has made up his mind to challenge me."

"But you won't fight him? You've always been opposed to dueling, and have always ridiculed it."

"So I have, Goodwin, and I'm wholly opposed to it now. Nevertheless, if he calls me out, I shall go. After what I have said to him, he might be justified in believing, if I should decline, that I had declined for some other reason than principle. He can't appreciate principle, and I haven't courage enough to allow such a shallow scoundrel as he to think I am a coward. I would rather not go out with him. I could easily refuse to employ the lingo of the code by declaring him not a gentleman. He isn't, of course; but he is very much the kind of gentleman—Heaven save the mark!—that figures in the duello. He richly merits killing on general grounds, though I have no desire to be his executioner. He is Margaret Royden's brother by blood, by the accident of birth. That might entitle him to consideration, if he were not his antipodes. I sincerely believe that, if she could be deprived of the three members of her family, it would be a great gain to her."

"That's seems a bad thing to say, Archer; but it would be harder to contradict it."

"How could such a girl and such a brother spring from the same stock? I am always, as you know, putting this question in one form or another; and the oftener I put it, the more difficult the answer is."

"The matter, I repeat, is not so strange. Oscar. You evidently have a theory about blood and inheritance; but facts, as you are aware, often play the devil with theories. We are continually hearing of black sheep in a flock; why shouldn't there be a particularly white ewe in a black flock?

The Roydens, father, mother and son, are sufficiently dark in hue to make the daughter appear conspicuously white. The law of balance in them would require that she should be above the moral level, since they, as it seems to us, are far below it. Do you, by the by, make any progress in unraveling Barigues' antecedents?"

Archer, turning to those about him—the extraordinary scene had caused a great commotion—remarked placidly, but with countenance still affable: "I am very sorry this has happened; but it was forced upon me. It is impossible to endure every-thing."

The feeling of all who had seen any part of the painful encounter, Royden's familiars excepted, were with Archer, who was as much esteemed as his antagonist was disesteemed. Much surprise was expressed at the doctor's violent action; for he was regarded as very amiable, and was noted for his uniform courtesy; while Royden was often insulting and quarreling, and at a bit a part of it—in a fair light. He could understand but too well how dangerous such a girl as Christina might be to himself and to a man of the best intentions, though he could find no excuse nor palliation for the conduct of Royden, who, he believed, had deliberately planned her seduction, and had the baseness to brag of it afterward at his club.

"Confound such a wretch," he mentally declared, "he ought to be killed for the public good!"

"I beg you, doctor, not ask me any more. I'm not very strong now, as you know. But—but—and she paused before she continued: "No, no, a thousand times no! If I loved you with all the love of a world of women, I would not allow myself to become your wife. I would not take advantage of your generosity. If I were weak enough to yield, I should always bitterly regret my yielding."

Archer did not kiss her, but he went away.

CHAPTER XII.

COMMOTION AT THE RENSELAYER.

Archer felt more and more embittered toward Philip Royden, as he gained new glimpses of Christina's ingenuousness and innate purity. Intelligent and clever as she was, in certain directions, she had not sufficient knowledge of the world, or of her own disposition, to protect herself.

A woman, and need not be told. Woman's instinct reveals to her more than words ever can."

"And then you won't have me, Christina?"

"I beg you, doctor, not ask me any more. I'm not very strong now, as you know. But—but—and she paused before she continued: "No, no, a thousand times no! If I loved you with all the love of a world of women, I would not allow myself to become your wife. I would not take advantage of your generosity. If I were weak enough to yield, I should always bitterly regret my yielding."

"Do not tempt me," she cried passionately.

"I am afraid I am not strong enough to do without your friendship. You tell me that I must live, and to live now, as if you were not in the world, would doom me constant wretchedness."

Beginning to be conscious that he would seek solitude, he was on the point of going out for a long stroll. Just then Philip Royden entered with two or three of his light-headed, dissipated cronies, and was alto-

gether his proportion of educated blackguards and fashionably dressed rascals.

After having been one of the principals in the commotion of the evening, he did not care to retire too early, lest his retirement might be misunderstood, although he hated to be, as he was aware he must be, a general topic for discussion. Consequently he seated himself in a corner with the current number of the *Atlantic*, and tried to discourage invasion from gossips and newsmongers.

He was but measurably successful. Several of Royden's acquaintances came to talk to him of the unhappy affair, as they named it. They thought that he had been the aggressor, and that it would be desirable on all accounts to settle the matter pacifically. They intimated that he ought to make the first overtures, and that, if he would, the thing might be arranged with the Cate Riché, the Maison Dorée or Vachette-Brebant's, or many other restaurants of Paris. From this they proceeded to talk of table manners and of men of delicate palate, mentioning a number of their acquaintances as examples.

It was observed that they adjudged the grade of gentlemen to those who spent money freely, and who could determine at a glance a proper menu.

"I am delighted, my dear girl. I think that I can be of some benefit to you. I've done so little good in this world that it comforts me to believe I can be of use to somebody."

"What have you not done for me, you noble man?"

"Let me see. Given you an emetic that you can't eat, and offered you a dose to aid you until you can aid yourself."

"Would that be right?"

"Unquestionably, Christina. I must have this privilege. You will not refuse me. If you should, I should be very sorry I had ever seen you."

"And you are not sorry, doctor?"

"I am delighted, my dear girl. I think that I can be of some benefit to you. I've done so little good in this world that it comforts me to believe I can be of use to somebody."

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1852

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, January 6, 1852—8:20 P. M.

Places of observation	Time	Direction	Wind	State of weather
Olympia... 130 38 34 Calm (Calm.)	0.30	Clear		
Portland... 130 37 46 S. 10' Fresh	0.48	Cloudy		
Boise City... 130 38 44 N. W. 7' Fresh	0.48	Clear		
Sacramento... 130 20 49 N. 15' Brisk	0.48	Clear		
S. Francisco... 130 39 11 N. 11' Fresh	0.48	Fair		
Vista... 130 41 49 N. W. 12' Fresh	0.48	Fair		
Los Angeles... 130 07 55 N. E. Light	0.48	Cloudy		
San Diego... 130 04 07 N. E. Light	0.48	Cloudy		

Maximum temperature, 67°; minimum, 53°. River above low-water mark, 10°.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal R. S. A.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The Weekly Union for 1852 will be found to be decidedly the best and most desirable paper issued among all the weeklies of the west. It is sent out in two sheets each of eight pages—on Wednesdays and one on Saturdays. It therefore goes to its readers other than the old style of weekly journal, and its news is fresher, and very nearly on a level, in point of time, for country readers, with the usual daily paper. The Weekly Union has full, reliable market reports, complete telegraphic advices from all points, domestic news, editorials treat all current topics of public importance, addresses itself in a special department to agriculturists, gives attention to the household, fashions, arts, mechanics, etc., and to general literary matter, tales, sketches, poetry, reviews of new books, etc. The Weekly Union is mailed to any address, one year, for \$2.50.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

New York Government bonds are quoted at 117½ for \$1 of 1857; 114½ for 4½; 100½ for 3½; sterling, \$1 07½ 85; silver bars, 11½; gold, 10½; 50-cent and 25-cent United States bonds, extended, 103½; 48, 10½; 44, 11½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at 1 dollar to Mexican dollars, 9½.

Mining stocks were all round in San Francisco yesterday morning. The decline from Thursday morning varied from \$6 to \$1.75 per share.

Prices for some descriptions yesterday were the lowest in a long time. Consolidated Virginia sold at 65¢, the lowest in its history.

After a short session yesterday, the United States Senate adjourned to Monday.

Fires at East St. Louis; also at Williamsburg, N. Y., and at Philadelphia.

John R. Phelps was hanged at Marshall, Mo., yesterday, for murder.

The execution of Terrance Achille and Sterling Ben, colored murderers, took place yesterday at Franklin, La.

At El Monte, Los Angeles county, Wednesday, Nicholas Conch shot S. Cribbs through the heart, for striking the former's wife.

Marshal Earl, recently shot by cowboys at Tombstone, A. T., is recovering.

E. D. Bennett was struck on the head by the falling limb of a tree in Yamhill county, Oregon, and instantly killed.

The Emperor of Russia has pardoned the Polish Bishops exiled in 1846.

The Prussian Diet has been summoned to meet on the 16th instant.

The return of the burning of Warsaw, Russia, is now confirmed.

Six inches of snow fell at Eureka, Nev., yesterday, and also fell heavily at Reno.

In an affray at Westport, La., three men were killed and several others wounded.

Joseph Abbott was hanged yesterday at Elmira, N. Y., for the murder of a fellow convict.

Martin Kankowsky was executed in the Hudson County Jail yesterday for the murder of Reno Miller, a young woman.

Three of the inmates of the Mason County (Ill.) Poor-house, recently burned, perished in the flames.

Two murderers—Joseph John Kilkenny and Charles Ellis—were hanged in St. Louis yesterday.

Rex James Cameron, a Presbyterian clergyman, was poisoned by his wife at Oakland Thursday night, by mistake.

At Toledo, W. T., yesterday, John Westfall was shot by Jack Vincent.

The body of S. L. Maxwell, an old-time California printer, was found in the bay at Seattle, W. T., Thursday.

In the recent massacre by Apaches in Sonora, Mexico, fifteen men, six women and four children were slain.

Dr. H. A. Knick, a leading physician of Grand Island, Neb., was found dead at that place Thursday night under mysterious circumstances.

The Managers of the Garfield Memorial Hospital are greatly encouraged at the prospects of the scheme.

Further reports are given this morning in regard to the condition of the State.

The reading matter furnished upon the inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION will be found exceptionally interesting. The second page contains the regular weekly department of "Agriculture," a letter from Mexico, the department of "The Quiet Hour," items of coast news, poetry, miscellany, etc. Upon the third page will be found another installment of Junius' "Brook Farm," and "The Days of Wild" a paper on "Agricultural Chemistry," "mineralogy and poetry." The department of "The Household" is given upon the sixth page, and upon the seventh will be found the weekly review of the San Francisco markets, making notes, etc.

EVIDENTLY INSANE.

A man named Bailey committed suicide in this city the other day, leaving a letter. There is a passage in this letter which proves the insanity of the suicide conclusively. He refers to "some Order, con-gregated in the city," which is preventing him from doing what he wishes. Now this is a perfectly trustworthy proof of madness. It is indeed one of the commonest indications of incipient insanity. Whenever a man begins to believe that some secret Order is plotting against him, he is already far gone in general paralysis of the insane, and he ought to be looked after. Unfortunately too many people are careless about matters of this kind. They hear a friend say things of this kind, and merely wonder or laugh at him. When, soon afterwards, they learn that he has perhaps taken his own life or that of some of his family, they remember, too late, how "queer" he had been previously. It is therefore well to bear in mind that strong apprehension of conspiracy is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a sure symptom of brain disease.

ORTH ON THE COMMITTEES.

Representative Orth's privileged status in reference to Speaker Keifer's committee appointments no doubt voices a very widespread discontent. There is of course no help for the matter as it stands, but it is clear that the present method of appointing the committees does give the Speaker a power which it is very easy to abuse. It is, as has been remarked, too important and complicated a business to be done by one man. Perhaps the best way would be to delegate it to a committee. At the best there would be disappointments, of course, but there ought not to be any flagrant inappropriateness in the appointments, and that is what is complained of now.

From Mexico.—The RECORD-UNION has sent a reliable, intelligent and observant correspondent to the Republic of Mexico, who will write two letters each month. The rapid advancement of railroad building in Mexico promises in the near future to establish a more intimate relation between the United States and that country, and the letters of our correspondent cannot fail to interest our readers. The first of the series appears in this issue.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

Prince Bismarck has never been suspected of being sensitive to ethical considerations, and while he has labored hard and long to establish a united Germany, a free Germany has never been within the catalogue of his aspirations. To maintain the Prussian dynasty; to concede as little to the Reichstag as possible; to subordinate everything to the idea of national supremacy; to make alliances with those powers alone which can be utilized against France; and generally to work for Absolutism as against Democracy, may be said to summarize roughly the Chancellor's policy. Whether the working out of this policy is to bring evil or good to Europe has been a very interesting and a very problematical question from the beginning. When the Second French Empire collapsed at Sedan it was indeed easy to understand that up to that point the German successes had been a gain for the cause of human progress. But after the Empire came the Republic, and this shifted the center of sympathy again. There were then confronted, a France with Democratic tendencies; a Germany with Absolutist tendencies. In both the crushing spirit of Militarism was rampant, but in France this spirit had been somewhat chastened by adversity, whereas in Germany it had filled the minds of the people with a vaingloriousness which might easily tempt them into a career of conquest and aggression. The fall of the Second Empire made the unification of Italy possible, and destroyed the last hope of the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. In Louis Napoleon's time it had been French bayonets that bristled around the Pope's throne, but these were now withdrawn, and Republican France sympathized with the Italian popular sentiment against papal tyranny.

But what would the world say if now the Germany of the "Culturkampf" should turn round and help the Pope to recover his temporalities? Amazing, almost incredible as the idea may be, the *National*'s Berlin correspondent (always very trustworthy), positively states that this proposition is on the *tais*. Bismarck has advised the Pope to leave Rome and depend on him in the Prussian town of Fulda, the old bishopric of St. Boniface. And Bismarck's organ, the *Post*, thus plainly sets forth the anticipated effects of this step. It begins by saying that the Pope has a most formidable weapon whereby to win back the temporal power, in voluntary exile. It would be "much" more than a temporary deliverance from an intolerable situation; it would be a "weapon for the destruction of the Italian monarchy. The hostility between the priesthood, whose head was in exile, and the State, which had exiled it, would break out in open flames. The radicals would urge the annihilation of the priesthood, and the atheistic republic would raise its head. In Italy republicans and freethinkers are inseparable; while Roman Catholicism is after all the pillar and embodiment of everything that is sound and respectable in the Italian monarchy. The radical republic in Italy would be the transition to a restoration, and perhaps lead to a great war, if another republic should support the Italian republic and at the same time subject it to its rule. The Pontifical state, therefore, is not without efficient arms; it in its exit possesses a powerful weapon, which can ultimately destroy the Italian monarchy."

This is plain enough. The "other republic" is of course France, and the whole article intimates that the Pope's voluntary exile is to lead up to the proclamation of the republic in Italy; to an alliance between France and Italy; to the declaration of war upon both those republics by Germany; and thus to the restoration of the Pope's temporal power, as an incident to the overthrow of Democracy in Europe. It is an audacious and a cynical plan, and it must be said, thoroughly accordant with Bismarck's character. The world would then see the statesmen who boasted that he "would not go to Ca-nossa," turning the mighty power of Germany against the cause of Freedom, and playing the champion to that Church whose dark and sinister policy he himself has been compelled to fight with all his strength. And to secure the opportunity of completing the overthrow of France, Bismarck would thus cooly sacrifice Italy, and the sharp rattling crash of the phalanxes at Satory, the International disappeared. It died of the Paris Commune. From that time to this it has been inert and lifeless. Karl Marx was not responsible for the blunders of his followers. He was a philosopher, and in the modern way sought the Great Secret. But he lived to see his doctrines thrown aside; to see Bismarck stealing his thunder to chelone the Socialists; to see French Republicanism drawing away further every year from the principles of Sansouci; and to see the paternal theory of his dreams employed to buttress Militarism and to postpone the emancipation of Labor. He has lived a long and an eventful life, but the little of fruition which has blessed his painful labor. As he prepares to leave the world in which he has played so active a part he must surely feel that after all his endeavors the work remains to be done almost from the very beginning.

SARGENT AND PORTER.

On the principle "Better late than never," General Grant's letter to President Arthur in regard to General Fitz John Porter is matter for satisfaction. It is perhaps due to Grant to say that however culpable his previous refusal to give this case a fair examination, there are not many men who, having once committed themselves to an adverse view, would have had the courage and the manliness to acknowledge their error, to accept all the responsi-

bility of it and to declare their complete conversion to the opposite opinion. Yet this is what Grant has done here. He admits with complete candor that he had never read the papers in the case; that he had allowed himself to be deceived by an incorrect map of Porter's positions in the first and second days of the second battle of Bull's Run; and that he had further allowed himself to be prejudiced against Porter by General Pope. But he says that at last he has gone carefully and thoroughly into the records of the case, and that after three days of close investigation he has become convinced that the verdict of the Court-martial was unjust; that General Porter did his full duty on the field of battle; that he has for nineteen years suffered under a cruel and undeserved stigma; and that he ought to be restored to his rank in the army. We say that considering everything this is a gain for the cause of human progress. But after the Empire came the Republic, and this shifted the center of sympathy again. There were then confronted, a France with Democratic tendencies; a Germany with Absolutist tendencies. In both the crushing spirit of Militarism was rampant, but in France this spirit had been somewhat chastened by adversity, whereas in Germany it had filled the minds of the people with a vaingloriousness which might easily tempt them into a career of conquest and aggression. The fall of the Second Empire made the unification of Italy possible, and destroyed the last hope of the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. In Louis Napoleon's time it had been French bayonets that bristled around the Pope's throne, but these were now withdrawn, and Republican France sympathized with the Italian popular sentiment against papal tyranny.

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incredible as the idea may be, the *National*'s Berlin correspondent (always very trustworthy), positively states that this proposition is on the *tais*. Bismarck has advised the Pope to leave Rome and depend on him in the Prussian town of Fulda, the old bishopric of St. Boniface. And Bismarck's organ, the *Post*, thus plainly sets forth the anticipated effects of this step. It begins by saying that the Pope has a most formidable weapon whereby to win back the temporal power, in voluntary exile. It would be "much" more than a temporary deliverance from an intolerable situation; it would be a "weapon for the destruction of the Italian monarchy. The hostility between the priesthood, whose head was in exile, and the State, which had exiled it, would break out in open flames. The radicals would urge the annihilation of the priesthood, and the atheistic republic would raise its head. In Italy republicans and freethinkers are inseparable; while Roman Catholicism is after all the pillar and embodiment of everything that is sound and respectable in the Italian monarchy. The radical republic in Italy would be the transition to a restoration, and perhaps lead to a great war, if another republic should support the Italian republic and at the same time subject it to its rule. The Pontifical state, therefore, is not without efficient arms; it in its exit possesses a powerful weapon, which can ultimately destroy the Italian monarchy."

This is plain enough. The "other republic" is of course France, and the whole article intimates that the Pope's voluntary exile is to lead up to the proclamation of the republic in Italy; to an alliance between France and Italy; to the declaration of war upon both those republics by Germany; and thus to the restoration of the Pope's temporal power, as an incident to the overthrow of Democracy in Europe. It is an audacious and a cynical plan, and it must be said, thoroughly accordant with Bismarck's character. The world would then see the statesmen who boasted that he "would not go to Ca-nossa," turning the mighty power of Germany against the cause of Freedom, and playing the champion to that Church whose dark and sinister policy he himself has been compelled to fight with all his strength. And to secure the opportunity of completing the overthrow of France, Bismarck would thus cooly sacrifice Italy, and the sharp rattling crash of the phalanxes at Satory, the International disappeared. It died of the Paris Commune. From that time to this it has been inert and lifeless. Karl Marx was not responsible for the blunders of his followers. He was a philosopher, and in the modern way sought the Great Secret. But he lived to see his doctrines thrown aside; to see Bismarck stealing his thunder to chelone the Socialists; to see French Republicanism drawing away further every year from the principles of Sansouci; and to see the paternal theory of his dreams employed to buttress Militarism and to postpone the emancipation of Labor. He has lived a long and an eventful life, but the little of fruition which has blessed his painful labor. As he prepares to leave the world in which he has played so active a part he must surely feel that after all his endeavors the work remains to be done almost from the very beginning.

SARGENT AND PORTER.

On the principle "Better late than never," General Grant's letter to President Arthur in regard to General Fitz John

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1882

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Benefit of Thos. Lamont. Statement of the People's Savings Bank. A. O. U.—Union Lodge, this evening. Pioneers, attention—Meeting this evening. Liberal lecture—By Hon. J. L. York. Tailors Protective Union—This evening. Saloon for sale—J street, between Ninth and Tenth. Wanted—Situation by a German girl. Gospel temperance meeting this afternoon. Box show for concert opened this morning.

ACTION.

D. J. Simons—Household furniture.

Business Advertisement.

Mechanics' Store—Domestic paper patterns.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOSPEL MEETINGS.

The attendance at the Congregational Church last evening was even larger than the night previous. All the available standing-room, both inside the doors and in the galleries, was crowded, and many went away without being able to find standing-room where they could hear the services. Mr. Whittle conducted the services with a great deal of fervor, and elicited the closest attention. His subject was the message of forgiveness and the justification of the sinner. He urged that this message should engage the attention of every one, above any other; that all unrest of mind, grasping and discontented is the result of sin, and can only be removed and cured by accepting the proffered salvation. He urged that every Christian should be as fully convinced of the truth of the gospel as he is of his own existence, and that it would be efficacious in helping it, and in the case of acceptance or the rejection of the offered salvation he related the case put by the English divine of the placing of Lydia Ekehine at an auction, and the desire expressed by her to buy back her sons, horses and child from this world upon one side, and Christ bidding upon the other, by holding out to her the peace and happiness flowing from sin-free in the present life and the blessings and joy in the hereafter. During the evening, Mr. Hausebeck conducted the meeting effectively. "Waiting and Watching" and "Have Any Room for Jesus?" About fifty asked for prayers, and the interest of the meeting was such that none went away until the close of the after service. A large number still remained to be conversed with. The gospel temperance meeting at the St. George building yesterday afternoon was packed, and many who could not get inside stood upon the sidewalk, waiting to receive the speaker. Hausebeck conducted the meeting, and several rounds only concluded by the cap announced a new course of life. Another meeting will be held at the same hour and place by Mr. Hausebeck this afternoon. The services will be repeated at the annual conference meeting, at 9:30 A. M., at the United Brethren Church, at corner of Fourteenth and K streets; gospel temperance meeting, at St. George Building, at 3 P. M., by Mr. Hallenbeck; young people's meeting, at 6 p. m.; and a temperance meeting, in the evening Mr. Whittle will hold an general service at the Congregational Church, and Mr. Hallenbeck at the Sixth-street E. M. Church, at both of which Mr. and Mrs. McRae will speak. A Temperance meeting, A Convention of the pastors of the Interdenominational and San Francisco churches has been called to be held in the Congregational Church of this city, next Wednesday and Thursday. The call is signed by J. E. Dwivedi, H. H. Rice, W. D. Dorn, A. J. Farnum, T. H. Anderson, R. S. Becker and J. Q. A. Henry. The programme of the convention will be as follows:

WEDNESDAY.

9:30 A. M.—Greeting and worship—Waiting upon God for guidance.

10 A. M.—What can be done to promote reforms? By the ministers. 2. By Sunday-school superintendents and teachers. 3. By church members.

11 A. M.—Young men's shall young converts be built up and established?

2 P. M.—Young Men's Christian Association meeting; report of Committee upon Organization; election of officers; addressed upon Young Men's Christian Association work, by Mr. C. C. Moore, of San Francisco, and Thomas K. Gray, of New York city, followed by testimony from the recently converted young men of Sacramento.

7 P. M.—Evangelistic service, conducted by D. W. White.

THURSDAY.

9:30 A. M.—Waiting and God.

10 A. M.—What can be done to promote reforms? 1. By the ministers. 2. By Sunday-school superintendents and teachers. 3. By church members.

11 A. M.—Young men's shall young converts be built up and established?

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7 P. M.—Evangelistic service, conducted by D. W. White.

NOTABLES PUBLIC.—The Governor as Notaries Public; James C. Kay and Henry C. Austin, for Los Angeles county, to reside at Los Angeles; P. T. Colby, for Kern county, to reside at Bakersfield; J. E. W. Carey, for Contra Costa county, to reside at Brentwood; Jackson Hatch, for Colusa county, to reside at Colusa; J. T. Hayes, for L. Street, for Tuolumne county, to reside at Sonora; Henry Goodell, for San Bernardino; William M. Boggs and G. W. Towle, for Napa county, to reside at Napa City; J. W. Johnson, for Mendocino county, to reside at Mendocino; M. C. Galvin, for Mendocino county, to reside at Guadalupe.

REGULATION DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATED.—Regulation Districts Nos. 89 and 215, upon Angel Island, have been consolidated and reorganized, articles of which have been filed in the Recorder's office. The former district (No. 89) contained 1,155 acres, and District No. 215, 882 2/3 acres. The landowners, by whose action the consolidations were made, are the Pacific Mail Transportation Company, which owns 973 acres in the two districts; Mrs. R. E. Davis, 197 acres; Mrs. Mary Perkins, 169 acres, and Mrs. Eliza Limbaugh, 107 acres.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—A compliment ary benefit will be given this evening by all the professional and amateur talent of Sacramento to Thomas Lamont, after his long and severe illness. A fine programme is promised, and among those who will appear are Lieutenant Fred. Eisenmenger, Major Miller, Master Hausebeck, John Dorn, and all the members of the Capital Theater Company. The price will be: Dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

POLICE COURT.—The only cases before this court yesterday were as follows: Tom Kramer, who was given twenty-four hours in the city jail for snoring in a drunk. John Smith, alias Sullivan, petit larceny (second offense), for chicken-stealing, was confined until to-day. Chin Why, for kidnaping, continued until the 10th instant.

ACTION SALE.—D. J. Simons & Co. will sell next Tuesday at 10:30 A. M., at the residence of W. Craig, 719 L street, between Seventh and Eighth, all the household furniture of said residence, consisting of a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

NEW LINES OF HOSIERY FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.—In both cotton and wool. Something new in styles opened out to-day at the Red House.

NO HUMBUG!—Visit our Clothing Department and be convinced of the great reductions in men's clothing. Hale's great clearance sale, corner Ninth and K streets.

THREE THOUSAND remnants of dress goods—latest styles—marked at prices away below cost, to close them out. Hale's great clearance sale, corner Ninth and K streets.

"SURPRISE!" Kid Gloves, 85 cents per pair, at Anderson & Hamm's regular Saturday evening surprise sale. No. 924 J street, near Tenth.

LARGE LINE of men's gloves, reduced to 20 cents, at Hale's great clearance sale, corner Ninth and K streets.

THE DRAINAGE PUMPING WORKS.
The Views of the City Engineer as to their Efficiency.

The present rise of the river and the possibility of high water at this season of the year, which may test the height and strength of our levees, makes the question of the capabilities of the new pumping works, erected at Eighth and Y streets, and recently accepted by the city, of present interest. City Engineer L. F. Bassett being interrogated upon the subject of the efficiency of the new pumping machinery, gave the following information in reply:

On Saturday, December 31, at the completion of the new pumping works, the discharge of our sewers was turned into the lake extending from E to Y, on the lines of Seventh and Eighth streets, and continued to discharge there until the following Saturday. During that time there was a fall of rain exceeding two inches, and the tide was drawn into the lake. On Saturday, December 10th, the pumping machinery was started up about 5 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued to run until about 5 o'clock of the next day, when it was stopped for lack of water to pump. From that time until Sunday it was run slowly, owing to a scarcity of water, the water having been pumped so low in the lake that the ditch leading to the pump could not be supplied.

The result of the above work furnishes a very fair test of the value of the arrangement that has been provided for draining our city. As has been shown, the entire sewage of the city for eight days, including rainfall of more than two inches, was discharged into the lake as described in what would be less than twenty-four hours running of the pump up to its full capacity.

During the short time that the pump was run in this way, the several pumps of the system, which had become almost entirely filled with a deposit of mud from having an insufficient outlet, were nearly cleaned of the deposit and very much relieved. The general arrangement by which the above arrangement was made is as follows: To the pumping and interest fund, \$35,000; to the hospital sinking and overflowed land fund, \$5,000; to the swamp and overflowed land fund, \$1,400; to the court house and jail fund, \$201; to the special levee district No. 1 fund, \$100; to the total, \$100,873.

FRATERNAL REUNION.—One of the large balls in Odd Fellows Temple was the scene of an exceedingly large assemblage last evening. The people crowded the hall to its fullest capacity; they filled the ante-rooms, and stood thick about in the hallways. The occasion it was a public installation of the officers of Sacramento Odd Fellows, and while the members had invited nearly twice the number of people the hall would hold, thus practically exemplifying their liberality, or as one of the committee put it, "We didn't think that more than half of them would come." The installation was conducted by Deputy G. C. George, of Sacramento, and P. C. Nelson Wilcox, and appointed officers of the other stations. The names of the officers installed have already been given. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the room recorded them by the Sir Knights in the Sierra.

THE REPORT OF ROAD OVERSEER.—The report of Road Overseer W. H. Frye, of District No. 13, for 1881, was considered and approved.

The report of J. B. Bradford and others for the new highway in San Joaquin and Dry creek townships was taken up and several witnesses examined. After conclusion of the testimony the master was taken under advisement and the report of Thomas Jenkins, as Overseer of Road District No. 14, for 1881, was considered and approved.

Upon motion, the Auditor, Sheriff, and Assessors were instructed to correct the assessment roll for the year 1881.

11 A. M.—Our appliances and methods—Bathhouse services—Sunday-schools, prayer meetings, visiting, etc., how improved, when added how made more effective. Three minute address.

2 P. M.—Meeting of Women's Christian Union—Report of Committee upon Organization; election of officers; addresses by ladies of San Francisco Sacramento.

2 P. M.—"What is Gospel Temperance?" followed by testimony from rededicated women.

7 P. M.—Evangelistic service, conducted by D. W. White.

THE DRY SEASON PROGNOSTICATED.—The freight movements by river have been quite light of late, most of the grain having been moved which will change hands at present at ruling prices. There is a large quantity of wheat still in the Sacramento valley, but it is being held with unwholesome dry grass, and its value upon the ground on the outside of the levee, the point where the water will have to be raised will be at a minimum. The maximum will come at such times as the backwater stands at its greatest height, as, for instance, on a level with the high water of 1878. At that time the water will be at seven feet above the ground, during the next test, provided it should be necessary to keep the water at as low a point on the inside as possible. This, however, will not be necessary, and the effect of extreme elevation at present, the pump being so arranged as to work equally well when entirely submerged in water up to a point only a few inches below the driving pulley. During extreme high water the pump will discharge into the city by the force of the current, and the water will be raised to a much higher point at present than at any time past, the pump arranged to take every advantage of the minimum lift. At that time the water will be at seven feet above the ground, during the next test, provided it should be necessary to keep the water at as low a point on the inside as possible. This, however, will not be necessary, and the effect of extreme elevation at present, the pump being so arranged as to work equally well when entirely submerged in water up to a point only a few inches below the driving pulley. During extreme high water the pump will discharge into the city by the force of the current, and the water will be raised to a much higher point at present than at any time past, the pump arranged to take every advantage of the minimum lift. 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